The Alaskan Court Scandal Dis Bold Work of Desperadoes at Will Confer With His Parishioners Work of Rescue Carried on Under cussed in Senate.

At the opening of the session of the House of Representatives today Mr. Hemenway (Ind.), from the committee on appropriations, reported the legislative, executive and sum estimated at \$6,000, killed John Powjudicial appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow.

Mr. Henry (Conn.), in charge of the oleomargarine bill, thereupon asked unanimous consent that an arrangement be made to close general debate upon that bill at 5 o'clock today and that the final vote be taken at 4 o'clock tomorrow. To this several members objected, and Mr. Henry then moved that general debate close today. Mr. Williams (Miss.) protested against the

proposition to close debate. Upon his request it was unanimously agreed that the general debate should continue for two days, after which there should be one day's debate under the fiveminute rule, the arrangement, however, not to interfere with the consideration of other privileged measures.

The debate upon the bill was then resumed. Mr. Allen (Ky.), the first speaker today, opposed the bill and advocated the adoption of the substitute. Mr. Moon (Tenn.) said he did not think the substitute offered by the minority went

far enough, while he considered the ma-jority bill fatally defective. Mr. Kluttz (N. C.) favored the majority bill, and Mr. Scott (Kan.) opposed it.

SENATE.

At the conclusion of routine business in the Senate today consideration was resumed of the urgent deficiency appropria-

Mr. Hale, in charge of the measure, made an appeal to the Senate to permit the bill to come to a vote. He hoped the "scandal in Alaska" would not be permitted to interfere with the progress of the measure He said it had no relevancy to an appropriation bill, and, while he was powerless to prevent the discussion, he hoped it would not be prolonged.

Mr. McCumber (N. D.) said he had no de sire to prolong the discussion, but most villainous charges had been made against men-charges which he personally knew to be unfounded and absolutely false. He de clared that certain mining syndicates had desired to obtain control of the whole Nome (Alaska) country. He believed that it would be premature for the Senate to render a verdict for or against Judge Arthur H. Noyes and Alexander McKenzie before the courts had had opportunity to pass upon the merits of the case. He ventured the opinion that the senator from South Carolina (Tillman), who represented a chivalrous people, and who had reflected so seriously upon Judge Noyes and Alexander McKenzie, who had no opportunity here to defend themselves, would not have made the charges against them if he had known Alexander McKenzie and been fa-miliar with facts. He declared that no person could put a finger upon a single in-stance where Alexander McKenzie or Judge Noyes ever wronged any man of a dollar. He paid a high tribute to both Mr. Mc-Kenzie and Judge Noves, and, in answer to an inquiry, asserted that "not one scin-tilla of evidence is contained in the entire record of the case that will support the charge of conspiracy against Alexander McKenzie.

Mr. McCumber then entered upon an ex-tended statement of the case against Mc-Kenzie, going into minute details. He maintained that the order of the cir-

cuit court of appeals of San Francisco went outside of the statements of fact made to it in ordering McKenzle to turn over property of which he was the re-He asserted that McKenzie's lawyer advised him that the order of the court was void. McKenzie therefore did not comply with the writ, inasmuch as, if he did, he would be in contempt of an order of Judge Noyes. He, therefore, was between two fires. In such conditions, it was held by able lawyers, that McKenzle ought not to be adjudged guilty of any

Referring to the opinion of the circult court of appeals, Mr. McCumber asserted that four-fifths of it were devoted to the discussion of an alleged attempted conspiracy between Judge Noyes and McKenzie the greater portion of the information concerning which came from San Francisco newspapers. He insisted that no man could conceive of a more heinous judgment than this. The parties were not convicted but of contempt and, in his opinion, ought not to have been punished to such an extent as were McKenzle, Noyes and Dubose.

The members of the court of appeals for the ninth circuit, he said, might be honorable men, but he was obliged to judge them by their acts. That court had convicted Judge Noves while he miles away, and had arraigned him in most remarkable language without the oppor tunity of a hearing.

Bribes Spurned.

Reverting to the situation as Judge Noyes found it in Alaska, Mr. McCumber declared that the mining syndicates had made every effort to bribe him-\$20,000 being offered to im in one sum. Finding it impossible to bribe him, the syndicate hired, Mr. Mc-Cumber asserted, a man to make a perjured affidavit that Judge Noyes had accepted a These facts, he said, had been reorted to the Attorney General of the United States, and for reporting these matters to the Department of Justice, Mr. Frost, he said, had been sentenced to priso conflict with the circuit court of appeals That, he said, was the real reason for Frost's conviction. He simply would not be a creature of the snydicate.

Mr. Tillman Continues

Mr. Tillman continued the discussion upon the Alaska courts. He said that if such things as had been charged could occur in Alaska among our own people speaking our own language, it would be much worse in the islands of the Pacific. where the people could not understand our language. In the course of his remarks up the case of Benj. Daniels, ap pointed marshal for the territory of Arlona, and criticised the selection of men of the alleged character of Daniels. Mr. Stewart made a speech in defense of the circuit court, and criticised the action of Noyes, McKenzie et al.

CAPT. HOBSON'S RETIREMENT.

Legislative Authorization Will Sought.

It is expected that an effort will be made to secure legislative authorization for the retirement from the naval service of Naval Constructor Hobson. Mr. Hobson is now in Washington and is desirous of retiring, basing his application on the bad state of his eyes, resulting from exposure in wreck-ing Spanish ships after the late war. But his eyes, resulting from exposure in wrecking Spanish ships after the late war. But the naval retiring board concluded that his disability was not sufficient to warrant the retirement under the existing regulations and recourse must be had to Congress. It is believed that the Navy Department will approve of such legislation if its opinion is called for by Congress.

Denied by England.

LONDON, February 5.-The Associated Press has the highest official authority for enying the story printed by the Kreuz Zeitung of Berlin today as to the part taken by Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassalor at Washington, in the Spanish-Amerian war intervention, in spite of the confirmation of the story by the German foreign

Agreement on the Oleomargarine Arkansas Sheriff Shot Down by Pennsylvania Diocese Honors the In Collapse of Burning Building at Section Five of House Permanent Health Officer's View of Bill Before Rather Buoyant Closing in Stocks Bank Robbers.

Clarksville This Morning.

MR. M'CUMBER'S DEFENSE THEY GOT ABOUT \$6,000 A WELL-KNOWN MINISTER

CLARKSVILLE, Ark., February 5 .- Robbers early today blew the safe of the Bank of Clarksville with dynamite, secured a ers, sheriff of Johnson county, who made an attempt to capture them, and escaped before the citizens were aware of their presence.

Apparently there were from four to six men in the gang. They tied their horses in the outskirts of the town and made their way unobserved to the bank, which is situated in the north side of the public square. After gaining entrance they destroyed the safe with dynamite, secured all the money available and made their way to the street. There they were confronted by Sheriff Powers, who opened fire on them. The robbers returned the fire, using both

revolvers and Winchesters.

Fought Till He Fell. Powers stood his ground and emptied two revolvers before he was killed. When citizens arrived on the scene a little later Powers was dead and there was no trace of the robbers, except a trail of blood that indicated that the sheriff had wounded one or perhaps more of his assailants. Powers roomed on the second floor of an adjoining building and had been awak-

give the exact amount of plunder secured, but stated that the bank was insured against loss. All adjoining towns have been telegraphed to be on the outlook for Powers had been sheriff of Johnson county for twelve years and was known

The bank officials today were unable to

med by the explosion.

to be a fearless man and a crack shot. Clarksville is a town of 1,800 population, sixty milés east of Fort Smith.

EXONERATES POLICE.

Maj. Sylvester's Report Regarding a

The District Commissioners recently reeived a complaint from Principal J. W. Cromwell of Banneker School against the dieged disorderly conduct of three colored boys, said to be on parole from Hart Farm School, and requesting that they be placed under arrest. Lieut. Byrnes of the second police precinct, has submitted a report to the District Commissioners in regard to the matter, in the course of which he states that warrants were sworn out against the three colored youths. Professor Cromwell stating that he would appear in court as a witness and would bring several of the pupils of the school.

Lieut. Byrnes says that when the cases were called in court, Mr. Cromwell had not yet arrived, being late on account of having to arrange for a substitute for his class in school. Meanwhile, says Lieut. Byrnes, the supervising principal, Professor J. H. N. Warring, appeared in court and stated that he knew of no disorder about the school and asked that the case be nolle prossed. Lieut. Byrnes says that it is his firm belief that if Professor Cromwell had been heard from, which could have been done within a short time, the matter would have resulted differently.

Major Sylvester, in forwarding the pers to the Commissioners, states that it is evident the police did all that was possible under the circumstances.

THE PERSONAL TAX BILL.

Board of Trade Views Presented to Senate Subcommittee.

The subcommittee on personal tax bill of the Senate District committee met this afternoon at 2 o'clock to hear Mr. Charles J. Bell of the Board of Trade on the subject of taxation, with especial reference to the personal tax bill now pending in Congress Mr Bell presented at some length the position of the Board of Trade on the subject of the personal tax bill and gave a

At 3 o'clock Mr. Jesse B. Wilson, chairman, and other members of the committee on taxation and equalization of the Board of Trade, appeared before the substitute to and also made a statement relative to the views of the board on the subject of the personal tax bill now pending in Congress.

PUNISHING CONSPIRATORS

Some Provisions of the Anti-Anarchist Bill.

The anti-anarchist bill, which will be reported to the House in a day or two, contains one feature not heretofore alluded to. This is a provision giving to foreign ambassadors and ministers accredited to Washington protection against assaults, and punishing with death any such assault which results in the death of a foreign ambassador or minister.

The section providing severe penalties for conspiracies in this country against foreign rulers does not, however, embrace ambassadors and ministers, as Chairman Ray of the judiciary committee, who is drafting the report, feels that great care is neces sary not to exceed the constitutional right to punish crimes originating within the states. The protection of foreign rulers against conspiracies is considered justified by the law of nations, but it is not deeme expedient to extend this to ambassadors and ministers residing here.

Provisions of Wills Filed.

The will of Martha E. Stebbins, dated the 26th of last month, was filed this afternoon for probate. Bequests of personal effects are left to her son Alfred, her stepmother. Ellen E. Simpson; her daughter-in-law. Mamie E. Stebbins, and her son, William Henry Stebbins. The remainder of the esstate, including premises 1146 5th street northeast, to her son, Charles Stebbins. Cornelius A. Sheehy is named executor. By the terms of the will of Nancy Bishop, dated the 25th ultimo, and filed this afternoon with the register, an allowance of \$600 a year is made to her sister, Sophia A. Bishop; \$1,000 is left in trust for the education of Clarence Olney, a nep and the remainder of the estate to the chil-dren of the nephews and nieces of the testator for their education. Edward R. Bishop and Samuel S. Yoder are named execu

Mrs. Caroline Holley's Will.

In the matter of the estate of Caroline Holley, deceased, a caveat to the paperwriting purporting to be her will was filed today by one of the heirs-at-law, Ira Dor-

The paper-writing referred to, dated August 31 last, is as follows:

"I am going on a journey and may not ever return. And if I do not, this is my last request. The mortgage on the King House, wich is in the pessesion of Mr. H. H. Brown, to go the Methodist Church at Bloomingburgh. All the rest of my properday both real and personal to my adopted Son, F. B. Eaton of the life saving Servers. vice. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. All I have is my one hard earnings, and and I propose to leave it to whome I

The principal point raised by the caveat is that the instrument propounded as the last will of Caroline Holley is conditioned for last will of Caroline Holley is conditioned for its validity upon the happening of an event which did not take place; and, as Caroline Holley went on the journey referred to in the instrument offered for probate about August 31 last, and afterward returned to Washington, in which city she died during December last, the instrument propounded is not her will, so it is claimed.

Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith.

Before Acting.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.-The Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., was today elected coadjutor to Bishop Whitaker of the Pennsylvania diocese.

Dr. Mackay-Smith first learned of his election as coadjutor to the bishop of the Pennsylvania diocese when he was shown the above dispatch by an Evening Star reporter this afternoon.

"Will you accept?" he was asked.
"I do not see that I can with propriety
say anything upon the subject at this
time." he replied. "I have had no notification from the convention of my election. In fact, I am totally ignorant of the whole matter other than what is contained in your dispatch from Philadelphia. I was not aware even that the convention was

"In the event that you should accept. doctor, would it necessitate your removal from Washington as a place of residence and the discontinuance of your connection with the rectorship of St. John's Church?"

If Accepts Would Leave Capital. "Oh, yes; it would necessitate my removal to Philadelphia." "Will you have anything further to say

on the subject today?" "No, I cannot with propriety discuss the matter until I have been officially notified of my election, if such is the case, and I. of course, shall want to confer with the members of my church before making any final decision.

It was apparent that the news of his election at the Philadelphia convention came to Dr. Mackay-Smith in the nature of a St. John's Church who were approached this afternoon expressed themselves as being sorry that anything should deprive the church of Dr. Mackay-Smith's services as a pastor. During the nine years that he has had charge of the spiritual welfare of St. St. John's the church has flourished as never before. He is exceedingly pepular with his members, which number many of the families of wealth and fashion of the national capital.

Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President, worships at St. John's.

His Busy Life. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith is a native of New Haven, Conn., where he was born on June 2, 1850. He was educated at St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., and at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., graduating from the latter institution in The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity College in 1889, as was also the degree of S.T.D. by Hobart College the same year. He also studied in

England and Germany.

Dr. Mackay-Smith was ordained a deacon in 1876, and a priest in 1877. He was pastor of Grace Church, South Boston, Mass., from 1877 to 1880, and was assistant pastor of St. Thomas' Church, New York city, from 1880 to 1886. He declined the election as coadjutor to the bishop of Kansas in 1886. From 1887 to 1893, when he was called to the rectorship of St. John's Episcopal Church, this city, he was first archdeacon of New York.

Dr. Mackay-Smith's home in Washington is at 1325 16th street northwest.

Bishop Satterlee of the Washington diocese is out of the city today. At his home it was said he might not be back for sev

TAX REDUCTION BILL.

Program in the House Agreed Upon by

Republicans. The program for the consideration of the war tax reduction bill in the House is pretty well agreed upon by the republicans. The program was outlined by the high tariff men, and there is no dissent from it on the part of those favoring tariff reductions along certain lines. The committee on rules will bring in a rule providing for the consideration of the war tax possibility being offered for the presenta-

This will obviate the contingency of the democrats forcing a vote either on a propo-sition to reduce the tariff on the products of Cuba or on a motion to lower the duties on steel and iron. The war tax reduction bill will be considered upon its merits and without being hampered by pressure from any outside source

After that bill is out of the way it will be in order for those republicans who think that there should be tariff reductions to call a caucus of the republicans of the House and thrash out their family dispute in private. It is understood that this is likely to be done. It is said that a num-ber of republicans sufficient to authorize calling of a caucus have intimated their willingness to join such a movement if it should be decided upon later.

The agreement therefore upon the program for the war tax reduction bill does

not mean the abandonment of the campaign for tariff reduction, but only means that the republicans propose to conduct that campaign in such a way that the fight will be a republican fight and democratic aid will not be sought by either side.

LIEUT. MORTIMER'S SUCCESS.

Passed Examination for a Commission

in the Army.

Lieut. Charles G. Mortimer, an officer of the quartermaster general's department of the District of Columbia National Guard. who is assistant chief of the finance division of the quartermaster's office of the War Department, was recently designated by President Roosevelt for examination for a lieutenancy in the regular army. He subsequently took the examination and passed. It is expected President Roosevelt will appoint him to the army very soon. Lieut. Mortimer is well known in this city in local military circles, and has many friends among the high officials of the government. He is regarded as one of the best officers in the District guard. He saw service during the Spanish-American war with the District volunteer regiment as a quartermaster's sergeant.

WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. Case of Judge Noyes Now in Depart-

ment of Justice. Attorney General Knox gave a preliminary hearing in the case of Judge Noyes of the United States court of the Nome district of Alaska, who was recently convicted of contempt by the United States circuit court of appeals at San Francisco. The Attorney General has the record of the case under consideration, and it is expected that within a week or two he will advise the President as to whether Judge Noyes has been guilty of such offenses while judge in Alaska as to render his further service on the federal bench undesira.

Henly and Mr. McLaughlin, counsel for Judge Noyes, Mr. Ralston and Mr. Brews-ter, representing the Wild Goose Mining ter, representing the Wild Goose Mining Company, which was a party to the trial at San Francisco, and Mr. Frost. Counsel for Judge Noyes represented to the Attorney General that they intended to seriously challenge the method of the Court of Appeals in dealing with the case, and the Attorney General thereupon postponed the hearing until next Saturday to allow Mr. E. S. Pillsbury of San Francisco, who represented the court in the proceedings, an opportunity to be present, if he desired.

One of Patrick's Jurors Sick. NEW YORK, February 5.—The trial of Albert T. Patrick for the murder of Wm. March Rice was adjourned again today owing to the continued filness of Juror John D. Campbell.

St. Louis, Mo.

REACHED BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT FIERCE ENCOUNTER IN STREET CAME TO HIM AS GREAT SURPRISE A NUMBER OF OTHERS INJURED BLOW TO THE COMPETITIVE SYSTEM PREVENT DESECRATION OF GRAVES NORTHWESTERN VERY ACTIVE

Great Obstacles.

THREE BODIES RECOVERED

ST. LOUIS, February 5.-Six firemen were killed, six badly injured and a number of others sustained minor injuries in the fire which last night destroyed the five-story building at 312 and 314 Chestnut street, occupled by the American Tent and Awning Company. The total financial loss on the building and contents is estimated at \$75,-000, coveerd by insurance.

The dead are: August Thierry, first assistant chief. Michael Kehoe, assistant foreman Company No. 13. Daniel W. Steele, foreman Company No.

William Dundon, pipeman Company No.

Franklin McBride, truckman. Charles Krenning, pipeman Company No.

The injured: Chief Swingley, hurt by falling bricks. Wm. Wann, foreman No. 13, hurt about hips and legs Patrick McCarthy, engineer No. 6, struck by falling bricks. Monroe Moore, electric light inspector, fell through a shaft, bruised and scratched.

Wm. Juelg, driver for Assistant Thierry, fractured skull and internal injuries.

Frank Lingo, assistant driver No. 6 truck, bruised and buss listant driver No. 6 truck,

bruised and hurt internally.
Chief Swingley, who was knocked down and stunned by flying debris, soon recovered and bent all his energies to rescuing the men in the ruins. Three Bodies Recovered.

At 11 o'clock today three of the bodies

had been recovered and strenuous efforts were being made by firemen and laborers to meach the others pinioned under the ruins. The injuries received by Chief Swingley were at first thought to be serious, but later were found to consist merely of bruises, and today he was hard at work searching the ruins. Last night was the coldest so far recorded

Last night was the coldest so far recorded this winter. About 8 o'clock fire was discovered on the top floor of the building. Several fire companies responded to the alarm and soon had the flames practically under control. Suddenly, without warning, the front wall fell forward, and the entire building collapsed. Spectators, policemen and firemen on the street saw the wall totter and escaped injury, but the firemen in the building were burled beneath the ruins. Chief Swingley, who was standing before Chief Swingley, who was standing before the building, had a narrow escape from instant death. He jumped beneath a fire truck, which an instant later was covered with debris. The building was fifty years old, and the great strain of water on the upper floors loosened the joints and caused. upper floors loosened the joists and caused its total collapse. Firemen immediately sprang to the rescue of their imprisoned comrades. Several were taken out within a few minutes, placed in ambulances and hurried away for medical assistance. From under this pile of debris came groans and cries of distress:

Hard Fight for Firemen. The firemen frantically tore away the

burning timbers, the smoke and heat almost overcoming them, in their heroic endeavors to reach their imprisoned comrades, whose cries were gradually growing less audible. they ceased, and although the firemen continued their search as rapidly as possible, it was not until 2:30 o'clock that the first body, that of Wm. Dundon, was recovered. He was barely alive, and died on the way to the hospital. Two hours later the bodies of Daniel W. Steele and Michael Kehoe were taken out. At 11 o'clock today the three missing bodies were still in the ruins. When the building fell all the electric light circuits in the vicinity were broken and darkness handicapped the rescuers in their work. It was only after a roll call that it was known how many firemen were missing. Early today Mayor wells appeared upon the scene and set every laborer procurable at work removing the debris in the search for the missing firemen. The origin of the fire is unknown.

SENATOR MASON MAD

LETTER OF THE STATE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.

Trying to Work Up a Boom for Hor

"This is the dirtlest piece of politics ever played by an Illinois republican," said Senator Mason today, referring to a letter which has been sent him by a friend in the twentieth congressional district. "This letter is signed by Fred H. Rowe, as chairman of the republican state committee, and shows that he is using the party organization in the interest of Representative A. J. Hopkins' senatorial candidacy. Mr. Rowe should resign his chairmanship. As head of the party organization he has no right to show any preference for any candidate in this contest, and in writing this letter he does a rank injustice to every other man in the race."

A copy of the letter in question has also been forwarded to Senator Cullom, and he is as much stirred up over its alleged impropriety as Mason, although not willing to

talk for publication. The only thing Senator Cullom would say was that he had received a copy of the letter and was not surprised, although he considered Rowe's action highly improper. Senator Mason makes the plain unvar-nished charge that Chairman Rowe, as the representative of the state administration, is doing Gov. Yates' bidding in using the state committee for Mr. Hopkins. This is strengthened by the knowledge that Rowe largely owes his place as chairman to the good offices of Charles G. Dawes, whose interests as a candidate are opposed to the

The letter has been forwarded to Washington by an Experien republican, who was asked therein by Chairman Rowe to represent his county in making reports to the state organization. Then follows this paragraph:

"I have been called upon to name a suitthe campaign countities of Representative Hopkins, and It therefore, ask you to forward to me the name of some republican who would have influence and be active in this matter." Immediately thereafter came the signature—"Fred H. Rowe, chairman."

THE MILK INVESTIGATION.

New Dairy approved by the Health Department Described in Detail. Elsewhere in The Star today will be seen detailed description of the Hartung dairy, one of the dairies indorsed by Prof. Hird of the health department as being conducted on entirely sanitary lines. It is new in many of its appointments

and its description makes interesting reading. Through the publicity given the subject of properly conducted dairies publicattention is being centered upon this question of pure milk and the householder is to realise that the way to secure pure milk is to purchase it of dairies that are known to be worthy the approval of the health department. The list of such dairies is short, and practically alice them have invited the Investigator to wait their premises and set forth his findings in public print. This series of articles will appear in The Star from time to time, to the Casualty Hospital.

Commissioner Foulke Before the Statement of Amount of Dissect- Continued Good Buying of South-Senate Committee.

The census committee of the Senate today took up the House bill making the census bureau a permanent institution. Only the first five paragraphs of the bill were given attention, and the committee adjourned while the fifth section, relating to the civil service classification of census employes, was under consideration. The committee decided to recommend that the salary of the director should be continued at \$7,500, instead of placing it at \$5,000, as is done by the House bill. A recommendation that the chief clerk's salary should be

increased to \$2,000 was also adopted. The committee heard arguments by Civil Service Commissioners Procter and Foulke, concerning section 5 of the bill. They opposed the House provision placing all the present employes of the census office in the classified service, on the ground that such a course would be unfair to other persons who had passed the civil service examination.

Injury to Competitive System. Commissioner Foulke, addressing the com-

mittee, said: "Section 5 of the bill passed by the

House provides that all employes of the census office at the date of the passage of the act above the grade of skilled laborer shall be placed under the provisions

of the civil service act.

"There would be no objection whatever to providing that all employes who are to be retained in the permanent census office shall be placed under the provisions of the act, but the section referred to provides that all those employed at the date of the passage of the act shall be included. This means that temporary employes are to be included for the purpose of transfer to other branches of the service.

"A grave injury to the competitive system will result from the passage of this provision. The civil service law provides for open competitive examinations. Every citizen of proper age and character can com-pete in these examinations. They mean, in the language of the President, 'a fair field and no favor.'

Unjust to the Eligibles.

"Those who have taken the competitive examinations rely upon the implied promise of the government that if they pass highest on the list they will be considered for the first appointments when vacancies occur. These people went into the examinations in good faith, and for them now to find the places to which they are fairly entitled about to be filled by others who have not submitted to open competition, but have been appointed upon the nomination of members of Congress is a grave act of infustice.

the other hand, know that their appointments were temporary. They took their places with the understanding that they were to go out when the work of the census was completed. To give them additional favors now, at the expense of those who have the right to the places on their own merits, is violating the most essential principle.

ciple of fair play.

Will Encourage Sycophancy. "But more than that grave blow upon the competitive system everywhere. If the young men and women of the country see that those who compete do not get the places, but that these places go by favor, what is the inevitable result? Will they take the examinations hereafter or will they not rather seek the advantages

of influence and patronage?
"The result will inevitably be that the competitive system will be greatly discredited, that fewer persons will be induced to ompete and the results of competition will be less satisfactory. This will naturally lead not only to the deterioration of the service, but also to the substitution of habits of sycophancy and patronage seeking or the part of applicants, in place of the honest American manhood and independence which leads men to compete for these places and ask no favors from those in power.

Early Examinations. "It is claimed that the present clerks o the census office are a peculiarly capable and industrious body of employes. Now, the spring examinations of the civil service commission will be held in March and April. nearly as soon as this proposed law is likely to go into operation. If the census clerks are really more meritorious than others they can make their merit appear very clearly in these examinations, for the ex aminations will be very strictly con the things required in performing the duties of the places they seek. Surely members of Congress will not be unwilling to have

shown by this competition whether or no

their appointees are really better or worse than those who come in from the outside. "The clerks in the census office are sure to be supported by the strongest kind of pressure for appointments in the classified service. Whenever the head of a department will be called upon to select new employes he will have his choice between those on the classified lists, who stand on their own merits and who generally have no influence behind them, and the census clerks, who will be supported by the strongest influence, whatever may be their qualifications or disqualifications for the place. In such a competition the census clerks will inevitably have an advantage It might almost as well be proposed by the bill that they should be entitled to a pref-

come in through competitive examinations. Advantage Over Soldiers. "Under this bill the census clerks will have an advantage practically even over the soldiers, who are now entitled to preference by law, since the appointing officer may select, and will generally be induced to select, a census clerk in preference to a soldier who is regularly certified but has no backing.
"From the passage of the civil service

law down to the present time the discre-tionary power to classify different branches of the service has always resided in the President. Why should this bill constitute the first exception to that uniform rule, and while providing for the classification of the census office direct what is to be done? Is not the sound discretion of the chief executive as safe a guide in this case as in relation to the classification of

"In place of section 5 I would suggest the substitution of the following:

Substitute Proposed.

Section 5.-That the director of the ensus is authorized to en.ploy such employes of the temporary census as may be continued in office and actually employed upon the date of the establishment of the upon the date of the establishment of the permanent census provided in this act as he may desire to retain permanently by reason of their efficiency, and the President is authorized to classify the permanent census bureau in accordance with the provisions of the civil service act of January 16, 1883."

No vote was taken on any point consected with this branch of the question, but the sense of the committee appeared to be scherally favorable to the exception of superintendents, enumerators and special agents from the operation of the civil service requirements of the bill.

James Mason, colored, sixty years old, living near 1st and C streets northeast, was knocked down by a Capital Traction car near the Baitimore and Ohio depot this afternoon. He was seriously injured about the leg and head. The police removed him

the Senate.

ing Material Furnished.

PROPOSES A SUBSTITUTE THE MEASURE APPROVED GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Dr. William C. Woodward, the health officer, has submitted a report to the District Commissioners in regard to Senate bill 2291 for the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia. Dr. Woodward says:

"The distribution of anatomical material to the various medical and dental colleges of the District of Columbia is regulated now by an act for the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia. approved February 29, 1895. This act permits persons in charge of hospitals and of the prison, jail and morgue to deliver for the promotion of anatomical science the bodies of deceased persons under their control which must otherwise be buried at pubic expense

Some of the officers in charge of such in-stitutions, however, either through a dis-inclination to assume the responsibility of delivering these bodies as authorized by law, or for unknown reasons, have falled to avail themselves of such authority, and to avail themselves of such authority, and have caused numerous bodies to be buried at public expense which might have been well used in promoting the interests of this community as a center of medical education and in facilitating the work of the various official medical examining boards conducting examinations for the time. conducting examinations from time to time in this District."

Submits a Statement. Dr. Woodward submits a statement show

ing the number of medical and dental students in attendance at the various medical and dental colleges in the District of Columbia each year since the passage of the aw now in force, and the number of bodies delivered for use during each corresponding period. Continuin

"The average amount of material delivered has been somewhat less than one body to each nine medical and dental students, a supply manifestly insufficient to permit satisfactory instruction in anatomy, and allied branches of medicine and dentistry. Under the present law no bodies have been or can be delivered for the use of examining boards.

"The pending bill is designed to increase the material available for the promotion of anatomical science by requiring public or quasi public officers having control of bodies which, if buried at all, must be buried at public expense, to deliver them to a board created to control the disposition of such remains and vested with authority either to allow the use of such remains for the promotion of anatomical science, under certain definite restrictions, or to cause such remains to be interred. As the benefits arising from the creation of this board will accrue immediately to the advantage. will accrue immediately to the advantage of will accrue immediately to the advantage of medical and dental colleges, it is provided that the expenses of this anatomical board shall be defrayed by these institutions.

"It is believed that the provisions of this bill will secure for the promotion of anatomical science and for the building up of the city of Washington as a center of medical education a supply of material sufficient for all legitimate needs.

Reference to Objections. "Whatever objection there may seem at first to authorizing the utilization of the purposes, it must be remembered that the interests of the public and of every individual require the presence of properly edu-cated physicians; that anatomy, which can be learned satisfactorily only from dis-section, is the very foundation of all medical and surgical knowledge; and that the community is therefore, in its own interest bound to provide the means whereby such knowledge can be obtained lawfully. "Attention is invited, too, to the fact that the present law authorizing the distribution of bodies for scientific purposes has been in force for five years, and was operated without public offense, and even, so far as is known, without offense to individual persons. Similar laws are in force in most of

erally without objection from any source. Recommended for Favorable Action. "It is respectfully recommended that this bill be returned to the committee on the District of Columbia of the House of Representatives with a recommendation that it be favorably acted upon."

Commissioner Macfarland has recom

the states and territories and operate gen-

mended that a favorable report be made on the bill. Commissioner Ross has stated that he opposes any such measure, but offers no objection to the bill being forwarded to Congress as representing majority view of the board.

Building Permits Issued.

Building permits were issued today as fol-Mary V. Wells, repairs to 473 Pennsylvania avenue northwest: cost. \$800. Hugo Langer, repairs to 613 12th street Fannie H. Larrabee, repairs to 912 M street northwest; cost, \$67.

John H. Carll, repairs to house on the

southwest corner of 8th and K streets

To Be Examined for Retirement. Captain Robert W. Rose, 21st Infantry, es been ordered to examination for retirement before a board convened at St. Louis, Mo., of which Lieut. Col. A. L. smith, deputy commissary general, is pres-

Sales-Regular call. 12 o'cleck m.—Capital Traction 4s, \$500 at 109. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone, \$2,000 at 104%, \$2,000 at 104%. American Graphophone 5s, \$1,000 at 93. Washington Savings Bank, 10 at 105. Capital Traction, 20 at 1094, 30 at 1094. Washington Gas, 25 at 71%. Lanston Monotype, 25 at 11. Greene Copper, 100 at 29. After call—U. 8. Reg. 4s, \$20,000 at 139. Washington Gas, 20 at 71%, 15 at 72. Lanston Monotype, 50 at 114, 100 at 114. Capital Traction, 1 at 1094, 40 at 1094, 10 at 1094, 20 at 1094. 1994. District of Columbia Bonds—3.65s, funding, 124 District of Columbia Bonds—3.65s, funding, 124 bid, 128¼ asked.

Railroad Bonds—Capital Traction 4s, 108¼ bid, 109¼ asked. Washington Traction and Electric Receipts, 68 bid, 70 asked. Metropolitan Se, 116½ bid, 120 asked. Metropolitan Cert. Indebt., A, 106¼ bid, 107¼ asked. Metropolitan Cert. Indebt., B, 106½ bid, 107¼ asked. Columbia 6s, 119 bid, 121¼ asked. Columbia 2d mort. 5s, 105½ bid, 106½ asked.

This Afternoon.

ern Pacific Today.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, February 5 .- Opening prices this morning were generally steady around the closing level of yesterday, but subsequent trading was irregular under moderate dealings. The Northwestern Railroad shares were strong under a splendid inside demand, gains of 1 to 3 per cent being recorded for the better grade securities in that section. Vanderbilt issues showed a better tone, especially Northwestern and Big Four.

The buying of both the stocks named was better than the average, and was credited to interests very close to the management. Southern Pacific again reflected the presence of experienced buying, the pool in the stock taking all offerings around 63, and advancing the stock continuously as on previous days. Some public interest is being attracted to the property, because of the belief that the price has not outstripped value, as has been done in numerous other

instances. Earnings are equal to substantial divi-dends. There can be no serious doubt of a profitable refunding plan and there is a fair prospect for the acquisition of one of

the Mexican lines.
Union Pacific was firm, but there was a good supply of stock on the advance. Just why this stock should be neglected does not appear, but it is significant that the room is fearful of short selling, even though professional sentiment inclines strongly in

Good buying in St. Paul developed during the afternoon, and the character of it served to inspire confidence in all parts of the railway list. Colorado Southern issues made new high records during the day, the second preferred advancing easily under an inside demand. The Gould shares, notably the long-neglected Wabash issues, gave signs of life under a mixed demand The coal stocks were in fair demand, es-

pecially the investment members of this group, but there was the usual lack of interest in Erie owing to the failure to dislodge the suspicion that present holders may be forced to await until some provision is made for the future of the road. is made for the future of the road. The Traction shares were active during the first hour under the influence of rumors to the effect that a securities company was to take them all into a community plan. The buying of Metropolitan by Philadelphia

houses was a notable feature of the first American Sugar was strong under the influence of renewed rumors that the Cuban duty would be reduced at least 25 per cent. The buying came from several pools in the stock, one of which is located in Washington and has the advantage of more or less direct information. Amalgamated Copper pursued its usual bewildering course, selling down 2 per cent during the

regaining the loss during the afternoon.

The steel stocks were only steady, and there was no special interest shown in The last hour was the most active of the day, prices rallying easily under mixed buy-ing in which the commission house ele-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., banker, nd brokers, 1419 F st., members New Yor and brokers, 1419 F st., members New stock exchange, Washington stock

ment was more conspicuous

stock exchange, Washington stock change and Chicago board of trade. American Ice... American Smelting... Amer Smelting..pfd... American Sugar. Baltimore & Ohio, pid... Brooklyn Rap. Transit... (anadian Pacific......... 114% 114% Central of New Jersey Chicago & Alton, pfd.

Chicago, Rock I. a P..... colorado Fuel and Iron. Delaware and Hudson Erie common... Erie, 1st pfd... Erie, 2d pfd... eneral Electric Louisville & Nashville Manhattan Elevated ... Metropolitan St. Ry..... Mo., K. and T., pfd..... issouri Pacific. National Lead

New York Central N,Y., Ontario & West.... Norfolk and Western.... Pacific Mail Steamship... Pennsylvania R R. People's Gas of Chicago Pressed Steel Car ... Reading Reading, 1st pfd.
Reading, 2d pfd.
Republic Steel & Iron...
Rubber Goods... St L and S Francisco... St L and S Francisco... St L and S, Fran,2d pfd

Southern Pacific.... Southern Railway... Southern Railway, pfd... Tenn. Coaland Iron..... Texas Pacific..... Union Pacific. Union l'acific, pfd..... U.S. Leather pfd.... U.S. Leather pfd... U S. Steel, ptd. Wabash. Wabash, pfd....

Western Union .

Wisconsin entral.

BALTIMORE, Md., February 5.—Flour qui hauged; receipts, 5.519 barrels; exports, barrels. Wheat dull and easy; spot, 83%, month and March, 83%, 83%, 83%, 83%, 83%

CHICAGO, February 5.-Grain

July Corn—May July Oats—May Pork-Max

Lard-May.